NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

For the New England Farmer.

CHLORIDE OF LIME AND PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.

THE following communication and certificate annexed, afford a fair promise of a specific against one of the most formidable and obstinate of all the diseases to which mankind are liable.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer,

SIR, I hope you will not think me guilty of flattery when I speak of the value to myself and the public of your interesting journal. You publish experiments upon the human system of gentlemen of high respectability, as well as essays, &c. on Agriculture. On reading the experiments so very interesting in pulmonary complaints by Dr. Cotteren (N. E. Farmer, Vol. XI, No. 19, page 147,) in Paris, France, on patients afflicted with consumption, I ventured to try the experiment of inhaling the gaseous perfume of chlorate of lime on a young man, a nephew to my wife, whose certificate accompanies this communication, and which I took myself; after his health had so improved as to visit me, (a ride of 5 miles.) He is about 25 years of age, of steady habits, and industrious. I visited him after he had been sick five or six weeks, and thought him not so sick as I expected to find him, although much reduced. I returned home in hopes I should hear he was better, but every day brought tidings of his growing worse. A second physician was called, a gentleman of eminence in his profession: I saw him, who informed me he feared his case was doubtful. Some of my family visited him, the answer was he grew worse, was wasting very fast, and according to human view was rapidly approaching the close of life. All this time the article above alluded to never entered my mind, till the young man was in the last stages of a consumption. One Sabbath evening, after retiring, not having much inclination to sleep, I was thinking of this distressed family, Dr. Cotteren's experiment darted into my mind. The next morning I spoke of it in my family—my oldest son (who had witnessed the surprising effect which chloride of lime had upon the corpse of a young man who had been dead four days and brought almost sixty miles in a wagon over a rough road in a new country, one year ago in June last) was very urgent for the application to his cousin. It was procured by sending four miles; my son went with it, and administered it watching through the night. Neither of us possessing any medical knowledge, I advised him to use it with caution, and at first there was no apparatus used. Some was prepared by putting a quarter of a pound into a junk bottle, filling the bottle with soft water, shaking it a little, letting it stand till settled, pouring it into a saucer, and to a gill adding half as much vinegar, when it is then fit for use. The saucer was placed near the bed; finding no unpleasant sensations it was put near to his mouth and nose, advising the sick man to shut his mouth and inhale the fumes through the proper orifice to the lungs. A free use was made of it all the night; the liquid in a vessel was rather inconvenient, a rag was wet, he said he received it stronger from the rag than any other way. My son left him in the morning more comfortable than he had been for several days. The use of it was continued, and the sick man's health improved to the astonishment of all who saw him. The above, together with the certificate, are the facts as they took place; and the young man's health has improved so much in the short space of time that he is able to transact business, and do some labor every day at the date of this communication.

I hope that a further trial will be made by those afflicted with disordered lungs and the result published, as the ingredient is so cheap, and the application so simple and easy, and it is obtainable by every person in every situation of life. I hope that this case may be published in every journal, as there was no other medicine used and the effect was so salutary.

Yours, respectfully, JAMES WALKER.

Fryeburg, Me., Aug. 3, 1833.

CERTIFICATE OF CALEB WARREN, JR.

I hereby certify that I was taken sick the sixth day of April, 1833, with an inflammatory fever, as my physicians called it. My complaint was a pain in the left side, in the greatest extreme, which caused an inflammation on my lungs, which of course ulcerated, attended with a distressing cough, which brought up the matter that had suppurated upon my lungs in such quantities that I was almost strangled by the discharge. I was sick nearly three months; was so much reduced that I could not sit in a chair without being supported by one person, while another made my bed. I called a second physician, who met my former doctor: they examined my case, and considered it doubtful. I followed the direction of both the gentlemen, but my lungs were so diseased that I grew worse every day. My case was now considered hopeless. My doctor told me he could do no more for me. At this stage of my disorder I was advised by my uncle Walker to inhale the fume of chloride of lime, which I did, and received immediate relief. About the 25th of June, when I was at the lowest, some days I brought up more than two quarts of matter from my lungs in the course of 24 hours; but after inhaling the fume of the lime a short space my cough abated, and I ceased to bring up the matter from my lungs as I had done before. I never brought up any but once after inhaling the lime; my health improved much faster than I could expect. In six days I could walk about the room; the ninth I walked out of doors; the twelfth I rode a mile on horseback, and now my health is fast improving. I made use of no other kind of medicine whatever.

CALEB WARREN, JR.

Denmark, Me. July 13th, 1833.

BOSTON, AUGUST 2, 1832.

To the Mayor of the city of Boston:

SIR: The undersigned committee of physicans of the city of Boston being convened in consequence of a communication received from you, ask leave through the medium of the city government, to warn their fellow-citizens of the danger of eating unripe fruit and uncooked vegetables. The present is the season at which Cholera Morbus and other affections of the bowels prove mortal to a great number of individuals. The common causes of these diseases are eating too freely, eating improper substances and unusual exposure to cold and moisture. We respectfully invite you to suggest to our fellow-citizens the practice of a reasonable caution in regard to these causes of disease. To avoid misconceptions on a subject so important to health, we wish to have it understood as our opinion, that ripe fruits and wholesome vegetables used with moderation, constitute a most salutary kind of food at this period of the year.

JOHN C. WARREN, JOHN RANDALL,
BENJ. SHURTLEFF, GEO. C. SHATTUCK.
GEORGE HAYWARD,

From Goodsell's Genesee Farmer.

BEES.

IF you should consider the following plain communication of facts worthy of a place in your paper, you are at liberty to insert it, hoping that it may prompt some other person to convert a useless garret into a source of amusement and profit.

Much has been written of late respecting Bees. Two years since I learned that bees might be kept to advantage in a garret. At that time I was building a stone house two stories high, and directed the mason to leave a hole in the end eight inches wide and one and a half high; the bottom level with the garret floor, having determined to give this method a fair trial. I delayed putting in the bees until I had a swarm last year. The swarm was first put into a hive twenty inches deep and ten in diameter. I placed this hive on the floor six inches from the wall, and about the same distance from the chimney opposite the hole left in the wall. They nearly filled the hive last year, and this season they have not only completed the filling of the hive but have filled the space between the hive and the wall, and also between the chimney and hive, and are now building on the outside of the hive opposite the chimney, and have raised the comb several inches above the hive. Although the bees have increased in numbers to that extent that they cover the wall for two feet above the hive yet they continue to work well, and there is no appearance of their being disposed to swarm. I have one inconvenience with them, if a door or window is open at the end of the house they some times enter by mistake where they often remain as Ulmus says "bunting their heads against the windows" until they fall down and die if they are not turned out of doors. I have given the bees the whole of the garret which is twenty-two by thirty six feet, no light is admitted except by the hole where they enter, which hole I fear may prove too small for them hereafter, should they continue to increase, as it now appears to be filled with bees passing in and out, but none are seen lying about the outlet as is the case when the common hive is used.

LAWSON HARMON, Jr.

Wheatland, July 29th, 1833.

NOTE.—We are under obligations to Mr. Harmon for his communication on bees; for it is by such communications of facts, derived from the best possible authority, that we shall attempt to persuade our farmers to vary in some instances

from the common track. It is well known that we have been opposed to the idea that there must be a perfect overturning in the system of farming before Agriculture can be pursued with honor or profit, such is not the case. If farmers will do honor to themselves they will be honored by others, and if they will study to make themselves acquainted with all the advantages and disadvantages with which they are surrounded, interest will prompt them to adopt that course which is most likely to be attended with profit.

From the National Intelligencer.

GAMA GRASS.

We avail ourselves of the following account of this extraordinary Grass, which appears in the last *Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer*, under the signature of a gentleman of Wilmington, in that State, on whose statements implicit reliance may be placed.

Sampson County, July 20, 1833.

Mr. Hale: When we were together, a short time since, I promised to send you some account and description of the Gama Grass, with the result of such experiments as I had made with it.

The first notice I saw of this grass, was by Doctor Hardeman, of Missouri: whose account of its wonderful production, and valuable properties, may be found in the 8th vol. of the American Farmer, page 244. I considered the calculations he made of results, visionary, and had forgotten it.

It, however, attracted the attention of Mr. James Magoffin, of Alabama, who procured some seed, and has now been cultivating it several years. The result of his experiments may be seen in the 13th vol. of the American Farmer, pages 50, 143, and 215. Also, in the 4th vol. of the Southern Agriculturist, pages 312 and 475.

Further experiments with this grass are detailed by Mr. William Ellison, in the 4th vol. of the Southern Agriculturist, page 404, and 5th vol. of the same work, page 5. To these several communications, I would refer such of your readers as have those works, for a better and more particular description of the grass, than I can give them. [N. B. Such Farmers as can afford to pay the cost of the American Farmer and Southern Agriculturist, and neglect to subscribe for them, or one of them, do not deserve the benefit of any improvement or discovery in Agriculture.]

The combined results of the experiments of these gentlemen show, that the quantity of hay which this grass yields, is far greater than any heretofore tried. That the quality of the hay is equal to any other; and that, both when green, and when cured, it is greedily eaten by stock of all kinds. Mr. Magoffin informs us, he has actually made at the rate of ninety tons of green hay per acre in one year—equal to between 20 and 30 tons of cured hay. Dr. Hardeman states, that a single root, covering a circle, the diameter of which was two feet, yielded at one cutting 52 lbs. of green hay, which when dried weighed 20 lbs.; and consequently, that an acre of ground, filled with roots equally productive, would yield more than 270 tons of hay. However exorbitant these accounts may appear at first, the high standing of these gentlemen leaves no room to doubt their accuracy.—My own experiments induce me to believe, that under circumstances, *in all regards* favorable, they may be realized.

Of the immense value of this grass to us, in a hot climate, and on a sandy soil, no doubts can exist.

I have ascertained the following facts, with certainty. That it grows spontaneously and luxuriantly, in our country, on alluvial bottom, and rotten lime stone lands. I have planted it in a poor sandy loam on a clay foundation, (such as is the general quality of the stiff pine lands of our country,) and on a sand hill, originally as barren, and as arid, as the deserts of Arabia. These soils, *well manured*, produce it abundantly. Even the long drought of 1832, (which, with me, continued from 23d May, to 1st August, with the exception of one slight rain on the 9th of July,) did not materially affect its growth. It may be cut as early as the 1st of May, and the cutting repeated every thirty days, until frost. It ought to be planted in drills three feet apart, and two feet space between the roots. An acre will then contain 7,350 roots. A single root, of the second year's growth, (on the dry sand hill,) at three cuttings, has this year already yielded 7½ lbs. of green hay, and will without doubt yield at least as much more before frost. At that rate, an acre of *pure sand hill*, well manured, would yield 55 tons of green hay, equal to about 18 tons of cured hay, of a quality as good as the *best blade fodder*.

In January last, I drilled some seed, in drills two feet apart, with seed dropped at intervals of six inches, intended for transplanting next Fall.—The whole ground is now covered with a mass of grass 2½ feet high. On the 10th of this month I cut and weighed the product of one drill 35 feet long. It yielded 25 lbs. of green hay, which, when cured, produced 8 lbs. of delightful forage. At this rate, an acre would yield 15,750 lbs. of green hay at one cutting. It may yet be cut three times more, and consequently, the product would be 63,000 lbs. of green hay, from seed planted in January last. The product of old roots is from two to three fold. These seeds are planted on pine land, with a poor sandy loam on the surface, with a clay foundation—*well manured*. I have not made any experiment with this grass, on any other soils than those above specified, but I know it grows much more luxuriantly on alluvial bottom, and rotten lime stone lands.

Mr. Magoffin is *certainly mistaken*, when he supposes this grass is found *indigenous, only*, in the western prairies. He furnished me with a few seeds of his own raising. I also procured some from Mr. Ellison, of South Carolina, which grew in Fairfield District, and some from Gen. Owen, which grew spontaneously on his plantation in Bladen county in this State, on the alluvial soil of the Cape Fear.*

They are all planted near each other; and are, unquestionably, the same species of grass. There is not the least difference between that found in this State, and that from South Carolina. That sent me by Mr. Magoffin, from Alabama, is a little different in color, being of a pale hue, and of a little finer texture.

This grass is, without doubt, the 'Tripsacum' of botanists. In Elliott's Botany of South Carolina and Georgia, vol. 2d, page 522, two varieties are described:

"1st. Dactyloides—Root perennial—Stem 4 to 5 feet long—Leaves large, 3 feet long, 1½ inches wide—Flowers, in terminal spikes—Spikes numerous—Very rare—have only seen it growing on the margin of the Ogeechee river—Flowers from May to July."

"2d. Monostachyon—Root, perennial—Stem, 3 to 5 feet long—Leaves 1 to 3 feet long, 1 inch wide—Spike, solitary—Flowers in terminal spikes—Grows abundantly on the Sea Islands, (particularly on Paris Island) and along the margin of the salt water—Flowers from August to October."

For any practical purpose, there is no difference between these two varieties. They are found growing together.

The following characteristics will render this Grass obvious to common observers:

It grows in tufts or bunches, measuring about two feet across and three in height, which tufts are composed of numerous branches, springing from a common root, which is tuberous in its form for about three inches, and terminates in many small, but strong radicles. These branches in their origin, form the common root, and have a peculiar arrangement; being produced from two opposite sides of the tuberous portion only, and departing from it at an angle in opposite directions, gives to this part of the plant a flat shape.

The leaves which (previous to the period of flowering) all issue from the root, are of a deep green color, from two to three feet long, and from 1 to 1½ inches wide, are shaped like a blade of fodder, but are sawed or rough on the edges, particularly towards the point. The leaves commence in a sheath, at the bottom, which encloses and covers the origin of several other interior leaves. About the last of May, a number of flower stems shoot up from different parts of the bunch, and grow from 3 to 7 feet high, and terminate in one, two, or more finger-like appendages (called by botanists spikes.) The upper end of the spike, resembles a single spike of the tassel of Indian corn, and has a blossom (farina) on it. The seeds, (which vary from 3 to 6 on each spike) are embedded immediately below this tassel, and when flowering, each has a single tag, of a deep purple color, resembling the silk of Indian corn. The tassel drops as soon as it has shed its pollen, and then the seeds ripen, one by one, and drop off. The seeds are imbedded on opposite sides of the stem, and attached together, after the manner of the rattles of a rattle snake.

The flower stem is jointed and clothed with leaves, much shorter than those which proceed from the root, the sheaths of which embrace the stem, to within a short space of the next joint. It is channelled on alternate sides, like a stalk of corn. When full grown, it puts out branches at nearly every joint, which terminate and produce seeds like the main stem.

I have been thus particular in my description, to enable persons to search out this grass. I am satisfied it will be the source of much wealth and comfort in our *pine* country particularly. It is *certainly* the spontaneous product of our own State. I know it grows in New Hanover, Brunswick and Bladen Counties, and have been informed it is found in Craven and Orange, and may, probably, on any of our alluvial bottoms.

Now is the time to search for it. It is in bloom and more readily identified, by the peculiarity of the seed. When not in bloom, it very much resembles some other grasses which are different in their nature, and not so valuable. I might add

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* A well known writer in the Newbern Spectator of the 19th instant, (H. B. C.) states that during the last year he found the Gama grass on the shore of the Neuse river, and that a gentleman in Florida assured him he had found it in that Territory.—*Editor of the Observer.*

much more regarding it, but again refer your readers to the essays above referred to.

Very respectfully, yours,
WM. B. MEARES.

EDITORIAL.

On raising Apple Trees from Seeds, Cross-fertilization, &c.—The following is the substance of an article which was published in the *Horticultural Register* for May last, with the signature J. C. K.

The best time to sow apple seeds is in autumn, immediately after they have been taken from the fruit; for if delayed till spring, the greater part will be found to have lost their germinating power. But if it is determined to keep them, they must be mixed with sand and closed from the air; this occasions considerable trouble, if the pippins of different varieties, as they always should be, are preserved distinct.

In practising cross fertilization the writer adopts the following mode:

"After selecting a few conveniently situated branchlets, in different parts of a tree, I remove all the blossoms, with the exception of three or four of the most promising, from which, a day or two before their expansion, I extract the anthers with a small pair of scissors, or tweezers, and cover each branchlet with a piece of thin gauze, taking care that no opening be left by which bees, flies, or other insects, might gain admission, and thereby mar the experiment by bearing to the stigma the pollen of some variety other than the one I may desire to employ. The gauze should also be rendered secure, so that the wind may not partially open it, nor entirely carry it away. When the blossoms are fully expanded, and the stigma by bursting is ready to receive the influence of the pollen, it must be supplied by the application of a flower of whatever variety has been fixed upon as the male parent, and the gauze replaced till the fruit is set. As the fruit increases in size, if more than one or two remain, judge which gives the best promise of attaining perfection, and the rest remove; it will be advisable to distinguish each branch by a label affixed. The above, or some similar method alone can determine with any certainty which is the male parent; or indeed there may be many, which accounts for the diversity of the products obtained from seeds of the same individual fruit.

"Last year I gathered the first produce of some seedling strawberries, raised by cross fertilization in a similar manner; and am looking forward to the result of subsequent experiments, which from the success I have already attained leads me to believe will prove highly satisfactory. Two or three of the varieties obtained, (but one more especially) possess excellent properties of growth, fecundity and flavor, and differ remarkably from any previous one which has come under my observation. * * *

"Throughout the vegetable kingdom, it is found that there is a certain point or degree of ramification more or less in different individual members, removed from the parent stem, previous to the attainment of which, a plant is incapable of putting forth fruit blossoms; the cause of this it were difficult to explain satisfactorily. Having ascertained the numerical amount of this requisite degree of ramification in conjunction with a knowledge of the habits of the plants, as to the number of successive shoots it protrudes in the course of the year, we may form a pretty accurate estimate of the length of time required before it shall attain to a fruit bearing state.

"Thus, other circumstances remaining the same, the oak, did it not send forth two shoots, the one in spring, the other in autumn, would be double the long period it now is, ere it began to produce acorns. The exact number, however, cannot be ascertained, since all traces by which they might be computed are in the older portions of the wood entirely lost. It is by earlier inducing *this* degree in the melon, which is generally the second from the main stem, that the pruning or stopping is effective towards the accelerating of the emission of fruit blossoms.

"In the apple the twelfth, and the pear the eighteenth, are about the minimum number of degrees of ramification distant from the parent stem that are required ere flowers are put forth; that period, however, is often protracted. In computing these numbers, a shoot succeeding after a quiescent period, whether still projected in a line with the older wood, or at an angle from it, is equally considered as a distinct branch; there is indeed a knot at the junction, as much of the one as the other; and it is the number of these knots, by retarding the flow, or causing the accumulation of the sap, which would appear to bear some part in effecting a fruitful state. From these circumstances the inference to be drawn is, that if we can cause the formation of three or four successive shoots in the course of the year instead of one, or at the most two (as would be the case were the tree left to its natural growth,) that we shall thereby anticipate by a half or two thirds, the usual period of fructification.

"With this aim then, it will be necessary to maintain the young seedlings by due care and judicious culture in a vigorously growing state, and two or three times, or even oftener, as the circumstances may warrant, nip off or prune back the leading shoot, whereby at each operation a new branch will be protruded, which otherwise would not have been the case, until the succeeding spring. By a continued repetition, however, of these operations an inconvenient number of diverging shoots will also be excited; consequently attention must be paid to regulating their number, by disbudding the branches accordingly, which will also infuse more vigor into those remaining. It will not be advisable to continue the stopping far into the season, otherwise the young wood will not have time to ripen; and the frosts of winter, by killing the new-formed portions, will counteract the advantage obtained. By duly following this method, the usual period of fructification will be shortened with the apple, to and from the fifth to the seventh year, instead of the twelfth to the twentieth, and the pear in like proportion."

Birds. When the corn-crake (Ortygometra crex,) is alarmed, it has the instinct in common with some other animals, and especially insects, to feign death. A gentleman had one brought him by his dog; it was dead to all appearance. As it lay on the ground, he turned it over with his foot; he was convinced it was dead. Standing by, however, some time, in silence, he suddenly saw it open one eye. He then took it up, its head fell, its legs hung down, it appeared again totally dead. He then put it into his pocket, and before very long felt it all alive and struggling to escape; he took it out, it was lifeless as before. He then laid it on the ground, and retired to some distance; in about five minutes it warily raised its head, looked round and decamped at full speed.—*Field Nat. Mag.*

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS AT THE MASS. HORT. SOC. ROOMS.

Saturday, Aug. 10, 1833.

Thomas Mason, Charlestown Vineyard, Campanula pyramidalis; Dahlias, variety.

S. Walker, Roxbury, Dahlia Dennisii; do. La Brilliant; do. Hall's Mogul; do. Barrett's Susannah; Cantua coronopifolia; Phlox pyramidalis.

M. P. Wilder, Dorchester; Rosa Thea, bracteata plena; do. a new French tea Rose; do. Gen. La Fayette; a new French Noisette rose—both imported by Col. Wilder.

Wm. Kenrick, Newton, Malva rosea; Monarda fistulosa; Lobelia fulgens; Helianthus multiflora; Bignonia Minor; Tradescantia alba. & rubra Dahlias; Magnolia cordata, or yellow twice flowering.

P. B. Hovey, Jr. Cambridgeport, Dahlia, Blazing Comet; Alexandria Victorina; Nuttalii, Coccenia Superb; Washingtonian, seedling.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Apples. By Mr. Whitmarsh, Early Bough and Early Harvest. By E. Vose, Esq. Early Shropshirevine, or Sops of wine. By M. P. Wilder, Dorchester, Red Summer Colville. By Mr. R. Ward, Roxbury, Early Sops of wine. By E. M. Richards, Benoni, Red Juneating and Large Early Bough. By Robert Manning, Red Astracan. By Mr. Joshua Gardner, Dorchester, River Apple.

Pears. By Eben. T. Andrews, Esq. Dorchester, Bellissime d'été or Beauty of summer.

Plums. By Mr. Manning, Prince's Blue Primordian, a small, oblong, early, sweet plum; Damas D'Italie or Italian Damask, a large and beauful round plum of a blue or violet color and fine flavor—as early as the preceding, and very productive. By Mr. Samuel Pond of Cambridge, specimens for a name, of a large, round and handsome purple plum, of a sweet fine flavor at maturity—a native introduced by Mr. Pond to notice, and named by the committee Pond's Purple Plum. By Col. Wilder, large round purple plums, not yet at maturity, and name unknown. By Mr. Isaac Bailey of Newbury, Vt. a Branch with unripe specimens of the Canada Plum.

Apricots. By Mr. Samuel Pond, a fine specimen.

Grapes. By Hon. Richard Sullivan, six beautiful clusters of ripe Black Hamburg from his grape house in Brookline—the largest bunch weighing 2¼ lbs.

A fine specimen of sewing silk was presented by Mr. Brooks, which was reeled, twisted and doubled by the machine lately invented by him—the whole being operated by a single movement.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

N. B. The following regulations have been adopted by the Committee. The exhibition of fruits will in future close at 12 o'clock; and visiters are respectfully requested to withdraw at this hour—after which the examination by the committee will take place. Those who offer fruits for exhibition only, will please to call or send for them by one o'clock, at which hour the doors of the Hall will be finally closed.

Per order of the Committee,
WILLIAM KENRICK.

ERRATA in last week's report. Under Pears; for "Posse" read Passe; for "d'eti" read d'eté; for "*Breeze* of Summer" read Beauty of Summer.

Extracts from "Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society for 1832."

EXACT AND EXPERIMENTAL AGRICULTURE.

My friends, the Farmers of Essex County, will not be offended if I presume to urge them upon one or two points, which I deem of great importance to their agricultural improvements; and they will pardon a freedom and earnestness which they know springs wholly from an honest pride in the honor and a strong desire for the success of their intelligent and enterprising association. Though removed from their immediate vicinity, I am not the less interested in whatever concerns a county, endeared as the residence of my remote ancestors, who among the earliest emigrants made it their resting place, and, with their descendants for years, participated in his privileges and blessings.

The first matter which I suggest to you is exactness in your agriculture. The neglect of this is almost universal, and to its great disgrace may be said to be characteristical of the farming profession. In my intimate intercourse with farmers for years, nothing has been more remarkable, and nothing in many cases more mortifying and provoking, than this want of exactness. They measure nothing, they weigh nothing. It is all guess work with them in every thing. Ask them how much land they till or mow?—they do not know. How much corn, rye, oats, barley, how many potatoes they raised?—they did not measure them. How much hay they mowed?—they guess about so many loads. How much their corn or their potatoes yielded?—why, they judged about so and so; but this judgment is altogether the merest guess work. How much manure they put upon an acre?—why, they mean to put on, commonly, for there are always qualifications enough to save their veracity, about six, or eight, or ten loads, as the case may be; but what they call a load is with themselves, and must be with others, matter of pure conjecture. How much seed they sow to an acre?—why, as near as they can guess, about so much. How much will a favorite cow yield?—why, she gives over a pailful; but what is the size of the pail, whether six, or eight, or ten quarts, or whether wine quarts or beer quarts, which makes a difference of at least one fifth; or how much over, whether one quart or four quarts, are points, which it never occurs to them are important to be defined, or at least pretty exactly approximated, before they presume to demand the confidence of others, or indeed to place confidence themselves in their own statements.

Now I submit to you, my brother farmers, whether this is not an unvarnished statement of facts. Ought it to be so? Is such looseness or neglect admissible in any other of the business professions?

But what, you will ask, is the advantage of such exactness? We answer, very great. There is a satisfaction in knowing what we do. If we do not, in fact, do so well as we imagine, let us not go on deceiving ourselves, but ascertain the occasions of the failure. If we in fact do better than we imagine, let us enjoy the pleasure of conscious improvement, and let it furnish a stimulus to greater efforts.

Exactness is important in the next place, in order that a man should compare the value of his crops with the expenses of cultivation; and of each crop with its particular expense; that he may determine how far he is a gainer or a loser by his operations; and in what respect one crop may have the advantage over another; that he may determine which will best repay his care and labor. But he can never do this, and he is liable to the grossest mistakes both in judgment and practice, without exact observation and measurement.

Exactness is important in the next place to the proper disposal of his crops. How can a farmer well calculate what he shall do with his crops, unless he first ascertains what he has? If he overrates them, he is liable to overstock his farm, and either be compelled to pinch his cattle, by which in the end he is sure to lose, or to purchase fodder, which few men can afford to do; or if he underrates them, not keep stock enough, and with the feeling of abundance be very likely to use his produce prodigally and wastefully, and so fail of the advantages within his reach. Exactness is in the next place important to a man's character and usefulness. Agricultural operations approach so nearly to what may be called a creative power, that no class of people are more liable to have the organ of self-esteem powerfully excited than the farmers. Few men therefore are more disposed to boast of what they have done, and especially how much they have done. Some of their statements are so extravagant that they are made at the expense of all respect either for their judgment, or knowledge, or veracity. The fact is they do not mean to impose on others, but they deceive themselves. It is all guess work with them. The effects of such misstatements are often very bad; and equally pernicious whether the result of mistake or design. The inexperienced and confiding are led into gross miscalculations by them. Now, a respectable man ought to have so much regard to his own honor as that, when he makes a statement he may be sure it is founded in strict truth; but of this he never can be sure, unless he is in the habit of exact calculation and measurement; and no certain progress can be made in the science of agriculture without this exactness. Agriculture must be considered as one of the exact sciences; and we shall never know whether our progress in it is forward or retrograde, until we have done with guessing. I have myself been so frequently and egregiously deceived by the misstatements of men who certainly did not mean to deceive, that I have long since determined to believe no statement which a man has not verified by actual and exact observation, and then I am as willing to give my confidence as any man. I could give some of the instances to which I refer, but some of my friends who are accustomed to draw a long bow, would recognize the likeness, and I should be sorry to give them as much pain as they have occasioned me disappointment.

But, you say, it is troublesome to be so exact. The trouble is not great where the habit is once formed; and is very much more than compensated by the satisfaction experienced in doing it. Land can be measured with considerable correctness without the trouble of a surveyor's instruments. The time occupied in planting, cultivating and gathering a crop, can easily be taken account of. The manure cart can be measured, and then an account kept of the number of loads carried out. The seed can easily be measured. All vegetable crops, all grain crops are very quickly measured. Hay can easily be estimated in the cock or in the load, and the number of loads determined; or the size of a mow ascertained, and the amount of hay contained in it very nearly calculated. Then again, the amount of food consumed by different animals for a week at a time, at different seasons can be ascertained with very little trouble; and a calculation of the whole amount required for them be made from these premises. The quality of the milk of a cow can easily be decided by setting a portion of it for cream in a glass vessel, and comparing it with others in the same way and under the same circumstances; or the milk of a particular animal can be placed by itself for a period of time, and her actual produce determined. All dairy produce is easily ascertained. The debit and credit sides of your sheepfold too, and of your pig-sty, where let me tell you exactness is specially important, are easily kept. All these things ought to be done; and, I say again, that the satisfaction and advantages of doing these would greatly overbalance the trouble and care. Ask an intelligent and enterprising manufacturer about his concerns. He can tell you, if he deserves that character, how much power of water he has, even to an inch; how many spindles he can carry; how many pounds of wool or cotton he can work up; how much fuel, how much oil, how much dye-stuff he requires; how many pounds of wool or of cotton are needed to make a yard of cloth of a certain degree of firmness; how much of human labor he can employ to advantage; and at what rate exactly he can afford to sell his cloth in order to get a living profit. Now is there any reason in the world why a farmer should not be, as far as possible, as exact and calculating in his concerns as the manufacturer? would he not find an equal advantage in it? and is not the want of this exactness and care one of the great reasons, why farmers in too many cases find their farms either an unprofitable or a losing concern, and in point of improvement are just where their fathers were a century ago? Keep a journal therefore; a diary. Keep an account of every field and every crop. Ascertain what it costs; what it comes to; what you have done for it, and what you do with it. Keep an account in some form with every domestic animal on your place. See whether they pay, or how they can be made to pay for their living; whether you keep them for profit or pleasure. Do not be ashamed of mistakes and false judgments and miscalculations, unless you voluntarily run into them a second and a third time; because no human judgment is infallible, and the wisest are ever liable to err; and in the first place take care not to impose upon yourself, and in the next place, when you undertake to tell your neighbors what you have done, be sure you are able to speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

Next to exactness is another matter intimately connected with it and of like importance to to an improving agriculture, that of making ing experiments. You are too intelligent to indulge in the senseless clamor about agricultural experiments and experimental farmers. You know that in agriculture all knowledge is the result of experiment, and those are esteemed the best farmers, who have made the most experiments, that is who have had the most experience and the longest practice. But perhaps you will say, let the rich make experiments, we have not the means. This is not so; and the farmers of moderate circumstances, and who work in their own fields, are the very persons to make the experiments, because they are better able to watch the result; and, as they cannot afford to lose and are most concerned to make their agriculture profitable, will feel the

strongest interest in the progress of such experiments. Now very extensive or expensive experiments are not what we recommend to farmers of small means; but small experiments are perfectly within their reach, and the instruction to be gained from them on a small scale may be equally valuable and decisive as from those on a large scale. The effect of lime upon your farms, or upon the different soils to be found in different parts of them; applied to corn or wheat, to potatoes, to grass; used in its air-slacked or unslacked state; how to be applied; when to be applied;—all these are very important inquiries, and may be as easily ascertained by the use of a single cask, which may cost you a dollar, as by the use of fifty; and in any event you are certain that the lime is not wholly lost. So too with gypsum and ashes. Some of the most important points in regard to the application of these powerful manures remain to be settled by experiments. The result of such experiments may be of great importance to you; how they are to be applied; in what quantity, at what season; in what form, to what crops; under what circumstances they lose their efficacy; what kinds of plaster are to be chosen, the dark or the pink colored; how ashes are to be applied, whether leeched or unleeched; the comparative value of wood ashes, and of peat-ashes, with which your county abounds; all these important points can be determined only by experiment; and these experiments on such a scale as to decide them may be made by the smallest farmers and at almost no expense. So too as to the application of other manures; by the most simple experiments and without cost you can decide for yourselves the long mooted questions whether manures are best applied in a green or a rotten state, in the hill or spread; and buried by the plough, or scattered on the surface and barely covered with a harrow.

So likewise in regard to your crops:—you can as well ascertain on a quarter of an acre as on a quarter of a hundred, whether your soil will bear wheat or not, or by the application of lime or soaper's waste may or may not be made to bear it; whether the autumn or the spring wheat is best for you; whether your corn or potato crops were better planted in hills or in drills, and at what distances; whether your grass seed may better be sown in the fall or the spring, by itself or with other crops; and whether after a fair trial of the expense and value of the produce you would find it for your advantage to cultivate for the feeding of your stock large quantities of vegetables, such as potatoes, carrots, or turnips; or to confine yourself to Indian corn and grass. These experiments would lead, if carefully conducted, to most valuable results, and for all practical purposes are as much within the power of the farmer in moderate as the farmer in affluent circumstances.

Next, in regard to your domestic animals, do not be offended if I ask you, how many of you can tell me, how much hay and provender it requires ordinarily to keep a horse? how much a yoke of medium sized oxen, worked or not worked? how much a common milch cow? how much your yearling and two year old heifers and steers? and how near their labor, their produce, or their growth comes towards defraying their cost? These animals are kept at great expense beyond a question. The keeping of them a part of the year is not necessary for their labor to all of you, nor for their manure to some of you, who can procure this article in abundance either from the sea shore or from the neighboring livery stables. These then are most important points, which can only be decided by actual experiment; and such experiments require nothing more than a little trouble or attention, in measuring their food for a certain time. Very few of you would I believe be able to answer these questions with any thing like certainty. The amount of hay, for example, required for wintering a cow is estimated by different individuals at from one and a quarter tons to two tons and a quarter. This, where hay is a cash article, is a very important difference; and though there will be differences in the size and appetites of different animals, yet most certainly we might more nearly than that approach the determination of the quantity. So too with respect to feeding of oxen and horses, not only as to quantity but the kinds of feed which may be most profitably applied, corn fodder, English hay, salt hay, corn, meal, oats, food cooked or uncooked, many queries arise, which can only be settled by experiments, careful experiments; and may be settled by experiments which would cost nothing.

In regard likewise to the keeping of swine, every farmer who keeps one may soon settle for himself by actual experiment, the often discussed question of their profit or loss; and other points of equal importance relating to the kinds of food, which may be most profitably, if profitably at all, be given them.

These and such experiments as these I recommend most earnestly and most respectfully to the Essex farmers to make and to repeat and to report. The results of them and the faithful and exact communication of those results to the public through the Society will be of the greatest benefit both to individuals and to the community. In my opinion the Society could not better appropriate some portion of their funds than in the encouragement of such experiments by giving, where they are well conducted and fully detailed, whether successful or not, such pecuniary gratuities to those who conduct them, as in their judgment they may merit; and as shall stimulate them to further inquiries, though such objects of premium are not, from the necessity of the case, previously promised in their publications.

Facts in agriculture are the instructers, which are most needed. The advances of the science have been necessarily slow; but who can doubt that there are yet many more truths to be discovered, other mysteries in nature to be solved; and much more light to break forth on a subject so essentially connected with human subsistence and comfort and the general welfare. He who assists to settle the most simple truth, and to solve the least of these and other controverted points, is to be deemed a public benefactor. He who brings but a single pebble to the heap, may feel a just claim to his share in the honor of contributing to the substantial foundation on which the subsistence of animal life, the exercise of all intellectual and moral energy, and the improvements and comforts of human society primarily and mainly depend;—agriculture, the mother of all the arts and the basis of all national prosperity.

HENRY COLMAN.

From Goodsell's Farmer.

GRAPES.

Summer Management of the Vine.—We are often called upon to direct as to the management of vines, during the summer, and of course conclude that an article, on this part of Horticulture will be acceptable. In the first place, the ground about the roots of vines, should be kept loose, and free from weeds.—The vines should be well secured to the trellis, by bark or otherwise, and so spread as to admit the sun, and a free circulation of air. The greatest danger to be apprehended, is from the vines becoming too thick, to prevent which such shoots as do not show fruit, should be cut away, and this may be done at any time during the summer months. The practice of cutting off the points of the shoots and leaves from bearing branches is uncalled for in this country during summer and even at fall pruning.—The shoots of the American varieties of Grapes, may be left nearly their whole length, or so many of them as can be accommodated with room upon the trellis.

It is a bad practice, to train grape vines over the top of arbors, or arched trellis, as the fruit will hang below the vines, and is apt to be excluded from the rays of the sun, in which case they do not ripen as well as when exposed to more light.

In training European varieties it is desirable to have a few shoots from near the root of each vine trained particularly for producing bearing wood for the next season. These should have the full rays of the sun to render the wood firm that it may better endure the frost of winter.—Should the mildew appear upon the vines, let them be washed with lime water or dusted with fresh slacked lime as often as once each week until it ceases to spread upon the vines.

Peas and Beans. Most people are fond of peas and beans during the summer months, but do no appear to be aware that they may be kept through the winter equally as palatable as when first picked from their stems. For this purpose let them be picked and shelled for present use and put into a weak solution of sugar, and boiled for a short time; then put them into an oven moderately warm, where they should remain until dry; let them be put into bottles and corked tight and kept for use in this manner, and with little trouble fine dishes may be served up during mid-winter, when they will be found to contribute much to the variety of the table.—*Ib.*

A REMEDY TO STOP BLOOD.

THE efficacy of *soot* in stopping blood proceeding from a fresh wound, was lately tested and proved beyond a doubt, in the case of Nathan Cornish, near Newark, New Castle County, who while engaged in making fence, by a misstroke of the axe cut his leg badly to the bone, which bled profusely. Not being aware at first, of the extent of the injury he had sustained, he continued at work, till perceiving the blood running very freely, he pulled off his boot and was alarmed at finding it drenched with blood. He immediately started for home, the blood from his leg continued to increase, and after his arrival, proceeded to try various means for stopping it without effect. After trying almost every remedy without success, and despairing of stopping the blood, with the loss of which his strength was fast wasting away—*soot* was applied, and to the surprise of every one the bleeding was stopped almost instantly. And what is still more singular the pain which was very severe almost as soon abated, and he is now in a fair way to recover.

Snow Storm. There was a violent snow storm on the White Hills on the 17th of June.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 14, 1833.

Brighton Cattle Show. The Cattle Show, Exhibition of Manufactures, Ploughing Match, &c. of the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, will take place at Brighton on Wednesday 16th October 1833, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Remarks on the Culture of Wheat. The cause or causes of the usual failure of wheat crops in New England, especially in lands which have been some years under cultivation, have been topics of discussion in this and other agricultural papers, without much coincidence of opinion. We have long since expressed our belief that lime was an *indispensable* substance without which wheat cannot be brought to perfection; and will here assign some of the reasons for our belief.

Mr. John Young, of Nova Scotia, a very ingenious writer, and a practical as well as scientific agriculturist, in an able work entitled "*Letters of Agricola*" says "It is fact that lime is *indispensable* to the production of superior wheat crops. The rye lands of Hertfordshire, [Eng.] which were reported by Dr. Beale, in the year 1636, as incapable of producing wheat, have been so much fertilized by the subsequent introduction of this fossil manure as to be successfully applied to the growth of that and every other grain. This and similar effects may be referable in part to the subserviency of this earth to the more perfect formation of the vegetable structure; for we know that birds, if confined to a cage, will lay eggs with soft shells. So wheat may labor under some analogous imperfection, unless the carbonate of lime comes within reach of its roots.

In "*Anderson's Recreations*," a work highly esteemed in Europe, the following passage occurs:

"I had a field of good arable land, a mellow loam in Aberdeenshire, which had been long in culture, often dressed with animal and vegetable manures, and was of course endowed with a considerable degree of fertility; but being full of weeds, it was subjected to a thorough summer fallow in order to get rid of these and bring it to proper tilth in other respects; and as lime is found to be an active manure in that district, it had a moderate dressing of lime put upon it, and some dung at the same time. The whole field was sown with wheat at the proper season, which sprang up equally thick on every part of it. For some time no difference was perceivable in the appearance of the crop over the whole; by and bye it was observed that the wheat on a small portion of the field, which by accident had not had any lime put upon it, became pale and sickly. While the crop in other parts of the field advanced luxuriantly, it dwindled in this particular patch more and more, till towards the beginning of May, the whole had died quite out, and not one stalk of wheat was to be found upon it, though the weeds in consequence of the richness of the soil at that time grew there with extreme luxuriance. Perhaps the proportion of calcareous matter did not in this case amount to more than one thousandth part of the whole, yet the qualities of this soil were thereby totally altered, insomuch that though before the application of that dressing, the soil was incapable of producing wheat at all, it was found at all times after that period well adapted for the raising of that crop. Nature has formed many soils with a similar proportion of calcareous matter blended imperceptibly in them over large districts of land."*

By this article it appears that small quantities of lime will produce a permanently beneficial effect, if applied to land which is destitute of that kind of earth. A quantity equal to one thousandth part of the whole mould within reach of the roots of the plants commonly cultivated, would not be a dear dressing even in Massachusetts; yet that small quantity was found by Dr. Anderson to be sufficient to effect such a change in the constitution of a soil as to enable it to produce good wheat, though previous to its application it would not ripen a single stalk. Larger quantities, however, would probably prove beneficial. English farmers apply from 60 to 400 bushels to the acre, as it measures when fresh from the kiln.

Dr. Darwin, in *Phytologia*, states that "the wheat produced after land has been much limed, is believed to be thinner skinned, and to produce more good meal than any other wheat, and to make better bread." Loudon observes, "The manures best calculated for wheat are animal matters and lime. The former has a direct influence in supplying that essential constituent to wheaten flour, gluten; and the latter azote and lime, both actually found in the straw of wheat. *At all events it is certain that wheat will not thrive in any soil that does not contain lime.* In this Sir H. Davy, Chaptal, Professor Thaer and Grisenthwaite, fully agree."

There are other crops besides that of wheat to which lime would seem to be indispensable. *Dickson's Farmer's Companion* states, that "it is observed, that the common pea, whether white or gray, cannot be reared to perfection in any field which has not been either naturally or artificially impregnated with some calcareous matter. But it is remarkable, that a soil that could scarcely have brought one pea to perfection, although richly manured with dung, from their running too much to haulm, and after blossoming dying away without becoming ripe, if it has had lime applied upon it, is capable, when properly prepared in other respects, of producing plentiful crops of peas ever afterwards."

It may, perhaps, be asked, why new lands, or lands recently cleared from their native woods, will at first produce good crops of wheat, but after having been cultivated for some years, though made rich with barn yard manure, will lose its power of producing that grain. To this it may be answered that, perhaps, the soil originally contained small quantities of lime, which became exhausted by tillage; and, perhaps, the ashes, which were left in clearing might, by yielding potash, present a substitute for lime.

From the preceding we think it apparent, that lime, or some other alkali, is indispensable for the culture of wheat; but the use of animal manure for wheat crops involves another question, which we hope to discuss hereafter.

To destroy Insects in Fruit Trees. Two gallons of boiling water poured on two ounces of tobacco and three or four handfuls of the tender shoots of elder. The trees sprinkled with a small hearth brush for two or three weeks will effectually destroy insects. Elder-water frequently sprinkled on honey-suckles and roses, prevents the insects lodging upon them. The above decoction may be made of any strength as it is perfectly innocent to the tree.—*Horticultural Register.*

* Anderson's Recreations, vol. i, p. 16.

PRESERVING FRUITS FROM BEES.

MR. FESSENDEN,—What is the best mode of destroying Bees that attack Fruit, or what method for preventing them? Is there any remedy for these depredators? J. H.

By the Editor.—We have never been before aprised of Bees becoming to any amount injurious to Fruits, and are sorry to learn that they have been guilty of trespass of that description. Mr. Forsyth recommends the following as a preservative against *wasps*, which, perhaps, might prove of equal efficacy against *Bees*:

"Several phials or small bottles, should be prepared towards the time when the wasps appear. These vessels are to be filled half, or three parts full, with a mixture consisting of the lees of beer or wine, and the sweepings of sugar, or the dregs of molasses: next they must be suspended by yellow pack-thread, on nails driven into the different parts of the garden walls, so as to reach nearly to the bottom. When the bottles are filled with insects, the liquor must be poured into another vessel, and the wasps crushed on the ground. Should the weather prove hot, so that these marauders become very numerous, and will not enter the glasses exposed for their reception, touch them on the back with a little oil, and they will immediately fall down, and perish, the lateral pores through which they breathe being closed."

If, however, bees are the transgressors, it will be necessary to decide which it were better to sustain, the injury done to your fruit, or the loss of the bees which do the mischief, before you commence offensive operations.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

We now have beautiful weather for haying and harvesting. Our wheatfields are like to turn out more than an average crop—grass is good, and corn which for some time looked very unpromising is now coming forward finely.—*Fredonia Censor.*

Revolutionary Soldiers. The whole number of applications for the benefit of the new Pension Act, will exceed twenty-five thousand, which added to those who are embraced in the provisions of former acts, constitute a total of more than thirty thousand survivors of the army of the Revolution. Of this number more than six hundred are living in the county of Worcester. There are besides many who served a shorter term than is requisite to receive a pension.—*Worcester Spy.*

Large Mustard. A neighbor of mine has a stalk of mustard that measures 11 feet 3½ inches in height, one limb of it measures 8 feet 10 inches; you may rely on the accuracy of the measurement. The stalk was growing when measured. The seed is supposed to have come with beans or some other seed of that kind—at all events, it is an accidental growth. The seeds will be saved; I am promised a part, of which you shall receive a portion.—*Hindes Co. Miss. June* 28, 1833.

One of the most extraordinary occurrences of modern times, was lately witnessed on the line of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. A Mr. Whelden who left Easton, Pa. on the 27th June, 1832, was attacked on the 15th Aug. 3 o'clock, P. M.; and at 7, the next morning was to all appearance dead. In an hour after, he was placed in a coffin, and taken to the burial place. Here, as the coffin lay beside the grave, a deep moaning was heard, and immediate suspicion of the fact inducing the

people to remove the coffin lid, Whelden exhibited signs of life. He was removed and is now in the borough of Easton, alive and well.—*Gazette.*

The Weevil. The Ballston Spa Gazette in the State of New York, mentions that the weevil has commenced his destructive operations. On wheat fields of 60 acres, where there was every prospect of an abundant yield—there will not be sufficient to pay the farmer for harvesting. It is said, that sowing lime on the heads of wheat when the dew is on, will drive the weevil from the field.

The Edgefield Carolinian of the 27th nlt. says, "The wheat crops in this district have been almost totally destroyed by the rust."

More Gooseberries. On Saturday, Col. Mosely brought in, for our inspection, a lot of gooseberries—the stated number nine—which, upon comparison with those, of which we have already spoken, appeared to be a *leetle* larger. One of them measured four inches within a hair or two. They grew in the garden of Miss Mary Greenleaf, in Union street.

By the way, we are obliged to our friends for *raising* a newspaper paragraph for us in these dull times—a paragraph interesting enough, although it grew on a gooseberry bush. Our main object however is to stimulate the Horticultural Society. The members of that association have it in their power to bring about a new era in gardening here. For our part, we see no manner of reason, why we cannot get up horticultural exhibitions here, which shall vie with those in Boston. There is leisure, space and (there should be) spirit and intelligence enough to do it. Let us have it done then.—*Newburyport Herald.*

BOSTON FANEUIL MARKET, Aug. 14, 1833.

Vegetables. Early Potatoes, 50 to 60 cts per bushel; Peas, 1 25 cts per bus; String Beans, 75 cts. per bush.; Squashes, 12½ cts pr doz; Cucumbers, 12½ pr doz; Turnips, Onions, Beets and Carrots, 6¼ cts pr bunch; Green Corn, 12½ cts pr doz; Shell Beans, 10 cts pr qt; Tomatoes, 12 1-2 cts per doz.

Fruit. Pears, $2 per bushel; Apples, from $1.00 to $1.50, according to quality; Whortleberries, 6 cts pr qt; Blackberries, 12½ pr box; Gooseberries, none; Peaches, 2s 3d per doz; Apricots, 3s pr doz.

BOOKS.

Books upon Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural Economy, Published and for sale by Geo. C. Barrett, N. E. Farmer Office, 52 North Market st. Wholesale and Retail Booksellers supplied on very liberal terms, and their orders solicited.
aug 14

NEW ENGLAND FARMER'S ALMANAC FOR 1834.

NOW in Press, and will soon be published the *New England Farmer's Almanac for* 1834, by Thos. G. Fessenden, Editor of the New England Farmer, and will be for sale Wholesale and Retail, by Geo. C. Barrett, at the N. E. Farmer office.

Dealers supplied on very low terms, and orders are solicited *early.*

The flattering reception and extensive circulation of the six first numbers have induced the publishers to render the 7th No. as useful and interesting as possible. tf a 14

CLOVER SEED.

4000 lbs. Northern Clover Seed,—500 lbs. Southern ditto.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, 51 & 52 North Market street. a 14

BULBOUS ROOTS.

JUST received at the New England Seed Store, 51 & 52 North Market street, one Lot fine Bulbous Roots,—containing Tulips, variety, at 12 1-2 each, or $1 a dozen; Hyacinths, *Dutch*, very fine sorts, without names; Polyanthus Narcissus, do. do.; Sweet Scented, do. do. with names. Expect next week an invoice of very splendid Hyacinths, Tulips, &c. &c.
aug 14

BUCKTHORNS.

10,000 Buckthorns of thrifty growth, from two to three feet high, for sale—apply at this office. aug 14

IMPROVED DURHAM SHORT HORNED CATTLE.

FOR sale, one three year old bull of a brown color, 2 yearling bulls both red, 3 bull calves 1 red, 1 red and white, and 1 wholly white, also 3 two year old heifers, 2 roan and 1 brown and white, 3 yearling heifers, 1 roan, 1 red and white, and one fluked. The dams of the above have given more than 20 qts. of milk a day on grass only.

They are all descended from the famous imported Bulls, Bolivar and Cœlebs, and from cows of imported stocks.

For milkers, working oxen or Beef, this stock is considered 2d to none in New England. Inquire of Mr. Geo. C. Barrett, Office of the N. E. Farmer.

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GRASS SEEDS,

(for fall sowing.)

FOR sale at the New England Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market Street.

Clover, (Northern)—Herds Grass—Red Top—White Clover (fine imported)—Lucerne, &c. &c.—Wholesale and Retail.

SEEDS.

(for fall sowing.)

FOR sale at the New England Seed store, connected with N. E. Farmer office 51 & 52 North Market Street.

White Portugal Onion seed—Silver Skin do.—Fall or Prickly Spinach—Black Spanish or Winter Radish—Celery, &c. &c.

SEEDS,

for West Indies, &c.

Merchants, and masters of vessels and others trading to the West Indies, South America, &c. can be furnished with Boxes of seeds assorted and suitable for those markets at $3 and $5 per box.

Also, Smaller asssortments at $1 per box.

BROOKS' PATENT SILK SPINNER.

THE public attention is invited to this machine. It is adapted to domestic use, is simple in its construction, occupies a small space, and may be used to advantage by women and children. This machine may be obtained by applying to T. R. NEWELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market street, Boston; or to the Patentee, ADAM BROOKS.
Scituate, July 22, 1833.

NEW AMERICAN ORCHARDIST,

JUST published and for sale by GEO. C. BARRETT, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, The New American Orchardist, or a treatise on the cultivation and management of *Fruits, Grapes, Ornamental Shrubs, and Flowers*, adapted to cultivation in the United States.

This is recommended to the public as a treatise well worthy a place in every farmer's library, containing an account of the most valuable varieties of fruit, and the remedies for the maladies to which fruit trees are subject from noxious insects and other causes. Also the varieties of Grapes with their modes of culture, &c. Price $1,25. J.19.

PEMBROKE BUTTER AND TABLE SALT.

Just received by Schr. Boston Packet—

301 barrels and 360 sacks Butte. Salt. 6600 loaves Table Salt.

Abundant evidence is before the public of the quality of this Salt being superior to any hitherto manufactured in any part of the world. As such we warrant it and offer it for sale.
june 5 CHAS I. CAZENOVE & CO.

GENTLEMAN'S POCKET FARRIER.

For sale at the Farmer Office, showing how to use your Horse on a journey; and what remedies are proper for common accidents which may befal him; by F. Tuffnell, Veterinary Surgeon. Price 15 cents.
july 17

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold at auction on Monday the 2d day of Sept. next at 4 o'clock P. M. (if not sold previous at private sale), the House, Barn and out Buildings, with about one and a half acres of land attached to the same laid out as a garden well stocked with every description of the choicest kind of fruit trees, all of which are in bearing. The House is two stories high, well furnished, with four rooms on the lower floor besides the kitchen. 9 good chambers, 2 wells of water, good cistern for rain water, the Barn is large and in perfect repair.

This situation is in Dorchester on the road leading from Roxbury to South Boston, three miles from State street, in the immediate neighborhood of the late Gov. Eustis' estate, and adjoining that elegant situation formerly owned by Cornelius Coolidge, Esq. and now owned by Charles Taylor, Esq.—the sale will be on the premises, where the conditions will be made known; the place can be examined any day previous to the sale from 3 to 7 P. M. for further information inquire of Jno. Swett on the premises or at No. 52 India Wharf. epts jy 31

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
Apples, early,	barrel	2 50	3 00
Beans, white,	bushel	1 10	1 37½
Beef, mess,	barrel	11 50	11 75
Cargo, No. 1	"	6 50	6 75
prime,	"	8 50	6 75
Butter, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound	14	15
Cheese, new milk,	"	8	9
four meal,	"	4	5
skimmed milk,	"	3	4
Feathers, northern, geese,	"		
southern, geese,	"	35	43
Flax, American,	"	9	12½
Flaxseed,	bushel	1 20	1 30
Flour, Genesee, cash.	barrel	5 75	5 87
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	6 00	6 12
Baltimore, wharf,	none		
Alexandria,	"	5 87	6 00
Grain, Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	74	75
southern yellow,	"	68	70
white,	"	66	68
Rye,	"	75	80
Barley,	"	70	80
Oats,	"	40	43
Hay, (best English,) old,	ton	19 00	20 00
best English, New,	"	14 00	17 00
Eastern screwed,	"	12 00	13 00
Honey,	gallon	40	80
Hops, 1st quality (nominal)	pound	30	32
Lard, Boston, 1st sort,	pound	9½	10
Southern, 1st sort,	"	8	9
Leather, Slaughter, sole,	"	19	20
" upper,	lb.	23	25
Dry Hide, sole.	pound	16	19
" upper,	lb.	18	20
Philadelphia, sole,	pound	25	27
Baltimore, sole,	"	25	26
Lime,	cask	90	1 06
Plaster Paris retails at	ton	3 00	3 25
Pork, Mass. inspec., extra clear,	barrel	19 00	20 00
Navy, Mess,	"	12 50	14 00
Bone, middlings,	"	none	
Seeds, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 50	2 60
Red Top, northern,	"	87	1 00
Red Clover, northern,	pound	12	13
" southern,	"	12	13
Tallow, tried,	cwt	10 00	11 00
Wool, Merino, full blood, washed,	pound	62	65
Merino, mix'd with Saxony,	"	70	75
Merino, ¾ths washed,	"	52	55
Merino, half blood,	"	45	50
Merino, quarter,	"	42	45
Native washed,	"	38	40
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,	"	55	60
1st Lambs,	"	43	50
2d "	"	35	40
3d "	"	25	30
1st Spinning,	"	42	45

Southern pulled wool is generally 5cts. less per lb.

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Hams, northern,	pound	10	12½
southern,	"	10	11
Pork, whole hogs,	"	6½	7
Poultry,	"	12½	16
Butter, new	"	16	17
lump, best,	"	22	25
Eggs,	dozen	15	17
Potatoes, common,	bushel	50	60
Cider, (according to quality,)	barrel	2 00	3 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Aug. 12, 1833.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 548 Beef Cattle, 4170 Sheep, 18 Cows and Calves, and 160 Swine.

Prices. *Beef Cattle.*—We quote prime at $5 50 a 6; good 4 75 a 5 50; thin at 3 75 a 4 50.

Cows and Calves. Sales were noticed at $18, 20, 24, 25, 27, and 33.

Sheep and Lambs.—Dull: Lots were taken at $1 33, 1 37, 1 62, 1 71, 1 75, 1 92, 2 00, 2 25, 2 29, 2 37, and 2 50.

Swine.—No sales of lots: retail price 5c. for Sows, and 6 for Barrows.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed that they can have their volumes neatly half-bound and lettered, at 75 cents per volume, by leaving them at the Farmer Office.
july 17

MISCELLANY.

VERSES TO THE SHEARWATER--ON THE MORNING AFTER A STORM AT SEA.

BY RICHARD ALSOP.

WHENCE with morn's first blush of light
Com'st thou thus to greet mine eye,
Whilst the furious storm of night
Hovers yet around the sky?

On the fiery tossing wave,
Calmly cradled dost thou sleep,
When the midnight tempests rave,
Lonely wanderer of the deep?

Or from some rude isle afar,
Castled 'mid the roaring waste,
With the beams of morning's star,
On lightning pinion dost thou haste?

In thy mottled plumage drest,
Light thou skimm'st the ocean o'er,
Sporting round the breaker's crest
Exulting in the tempest's roar.

O'er the vast-rolling watery way
While our trembling bark is born,
And joyful peers the lamp of day,
Lighting up the brow of morn;

As through yon cloud its struggling beams
Around a partial lustre shed,
And mark at fits with golden gleams
The mountain billow's surging head;

Whilst the long lines of foaming white,
At distance o'er the expanse so blue,
As domes and castles spiring bright
Commingling, rise on fancy's view—

From wave to wave swift skimming light,
Now near, and now at distance found,
Thy airy form, in ceaseless flight,
Cheers the lone dreariness around.

Through the vessel's storm-rent sides
When the rushing billows rave;
And with fierce gigantic strides,
Death terrific walks the wave.

Still on hovering pinions near,
Thou pursuest thy sportive way;
Still uncheck'd by aught of fear,
Calmly seek'st thy finny prey.

Far from earth's remotest trace,
What impels thee thus to roam?
What hast thou to mark the place
When thou seek'st thy distant home?

Without star or magnet's aid,
Thou thy faithful course dost keep;
Sportive still, still undismay'd,
Lonely wanderer of the deep!

A DREAM.

AFTER a laborious day's work I retired to rest much fatigued, when the following dream passed through my mind. I thought early one morning, as I was passing through a neighboring village, the first person that I met was one of the village lawyers with a hoe on his shoulder. I accosted him —what Esquire, turn farmer? Yes—every one must be about something for a livelihood—our professional business has almost come to an end. These popular Temperance Societies have ruined our business. Since people have left off drinking RUM and getting trusted at the stores we are out of business—when almost every one was in the habit of drinking rum and getting trusted at the stores all they could, we had fine times—three-fourths of the writs and warrants that went from our office were occasioned by RUM. Quarrels, assaults and battery were frequent, which made fine business for we lawyers. The store keeper, after trading a year or two, and trusting every body and every thing that would take rum or goods, of course must fail. After the failure, the notes and books were sure to fall into our hands, from which, if well managed, we could make three or four hundred dollars; but this business I fear is all over, and we shall be obliged to resort to some other business for a support. It is a shame that a profession which has been so useful and honorable, which cost us so much time, money and hard study, should be destroyed by such feeble means as Temperance Societies;—but public opinion is a powerful engine—every thing falls before it, and we shall be forced to submit. He bid me good morning and went on. I wished him success with his hoe.

Who should be the next person I met with but the Doctor, with a manure fork in his hand.—What Doctor, you turned farmer too? Yes, since people have done drinking rum I find but little to do in my professional line, and every one should be about something. When rum was freely used by almost every one, I had full employ—I rode night and day; but now I seldom have a call. I always knew that rum was the cause of three-fourths of the diseases and accidents of mankind, but I confess I had not the boldness to tell them so —neither was it for my interest. When rum was in fashion I had many calls that were capital jobs, such as broken bones, fractured sculls, dislocated shoulders, and bruised faces. Those good days are over with us, and I do not regret it. I have seen enough of human misery, and the greatest portion of human misery has been caused by that poison, RUM. I am blessed with a good constitution, and hope I can obtain a living by farming, (which has become an honorable employment) if my professional business fails me. He shouldered his fork and went on cheerfully to his labor. I awoke and lamented that it was a Dream.—*Maine Farmer.*

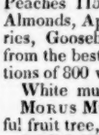
MAHOMEDANS.

A traveller says, that during his long residence in Malta, and constant course of commercial transactions with the professors of the Mahomedan creed, he never heard of an unpaid debt, or a violated obligation; and that it is a usual mode of traffic in the market towns, throughout Turkey, for the farmers and huxters to leave their fowls, eggs, butter, &c. in baskets with the prices fixed, and to return in the evening in perfect security of finding the article as they left it or the exact price deposited in the place of just so much as had found a purchaser.

FRIENDSHIP.

BEWARE of those who on a short acquaintance make you a tender of their friendship and seem to place a confidence in you: 'tis ten to one but they deceive and betray you; you may be civil to them, though you do not entrust them. Silly men are apt to solicit your friendship and unbosom themselves upon the first acquaintance; such a friend cannot be worth having, their friendship being as slender as their understanding; and if they proffer their friendship with a design to make a property out of you, they are dangerous acquaintances indeed. Not but the little friendship of the weak may be of some use to you, if you do not return the compliment; and it may not be amiss to seem to accept those of designing men, keeping them as it were, in play, that they may not be open enemies; for their enmity is the next dangerous thing to their friendship. We may certainly hold their vices in abhorrence, without being marked out as their personal enemy. The general rule is to have a real reserve with almost every one, and a seeming reserve with almost no one: for it is very disgusting to seem reserved, and very dangerous not to be so. Few observe the true medium. Many are ridiculously mysterious upon trifles, and many indiscreetly communicative of all they know.

A girl forced by her parents into a disagreeable match with an old man whom she detested, when the clergyman came to that part of the service, where the bride is asked if she consents to take the bridegroom for her husband, said with great simplicity, "Oh dear, no, sir; but you are the first person who has asked my opinion about the matter."



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ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, FLOWERING PLANTS, &c. NURSERY of WILLIAM KENRICK in NEWTON, 5½ miles from Boston, by the City Mills.

This Nursery now comprises a rare and extraordinary collection of fruit trees, Trees and Shrubs of Ornament, Roses, &c. and covers the most of 18 acres. Of *new celebrated Pears alone*, 150 kinds, a part of which, having already been proved in our climate, are specially recommended.—Of Apples 200 kinds—Peaches 115 kinds—Cherries, 55 kinds—Plums, Nectarines, Almonds, Apricots, Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Figs, &c. &c.—selections from the best varieties known—a collection in unequal proportions of 800 varieties of fruit.

White mulberries for silk worms—the fruit poor. Also the MORUS MULTICAULIS or *New Chinese Mulberry*, a beautiful fruit tree, so superior for silk worms to all others.

Of ROSES. A superb collection of from 300 to 400 hardy and China varieties; selections from numerous importations, and first rate sources. Horse Chesnuts as hardy as oaks—Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Silver Firs, Venetian Sumach, Altheas, Honeysuckles, Azaleas, &c. &c.—in all, of Ornamental trees, and shrubs, 650 varieties. Of Herbaceous flowering plants, a choice selection of 200 varieties, including the Pæonies, *Moutan and Papaveracea*—and 24 other kinds—and 83 splendid varieties of double Dahlias.

Gentlemen are invited to forward their orders early—early in Autumn being an excellent season for transplanting. Address to WILLIAM KENRICK, NEWTON. Trees, &c. delivered in Boston free of charge for transportation, and suitably packed, and from thence when ordered duly forwarded, by land or sea.. Or orders will receive the same attention if left with GEO. C. BARRETT, who is agent, at his seed store and New England Farmer Office, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston. Catalogues gratis on application. Jy 17

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